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Men's Lives Often Seen as Better

Gender Equality Universally Embraced, but Inequalities Acknowledged

22-NATION PEW GLOBAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

*A special report done in association with
The International Herald Tribune*

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GENDER EQUALITY UNIVERSALLY EMBRACED, BUT INEQUALITIES ACKNOWLEDGED

Fifteen years after the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women's *Beijing Platform for Action* proclaimed that "shared power and responsibility should be established between women and men at home, in the workplace and in the wider national and international communities," people around the globe embrace the document's key principles.

Almost everywhere, solid majorities express support for gender equality and agree that women should be able to work outside the home. Most also find a marriage in which both spouses share financial and household responsibilities to be more satisfying than one in which the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children. In addition, majorities in most countries reject the notion that higher education is more important for a boy than for a girl.

Yet, despite a general consensus that women should have the same rights as men, people in many countries around the world say gender inequalities persist in their countries. Many say that men get more opportunities than equally qualified women for jobs that pay well and that life is generally better for men than it is for women in their countries. This is especially so in some of the wealthier nations surveyed. And while majorities in nearly every

Widespread Support for Gender Equality, but More Changes Needed

	Women should have equal rights	Among supporters of equal rights	
		Most changes made	More changes needed
	%	%	%
U.S.	97	33	64
Britain	97	29	69
France	99	18	82
Germany	97	37	63
Spain	99	18	80
Poland	95	42	56
Russia	85	43	51
Turkey	89	32	64
Egypt	60	36	59
Jordan	61	61	37
Lebanon	95	47	51
China	95	53	46
India	92	57	41
Indonesia	64	58	41
Japan	89	8	89
Pakistan	79	34	60
S. Korea	93	27	71
Argentina	97	23	73
Brazil	95	15	84
Mexico	96	26	73
Kenya	73	22	77
Nigeria	45	29	70

Samples in China, India and Pakistan are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.

"Do you think women should have equal rights with men, or shouldn't they?" If 'yes': "Which of these two statements comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. (Survey country) has made most of the changes needed to give women equal rights with men, OR (Survey country) needs to continue making changes to give women equal rights with men." (Pew Research Center Q80 & Q81)

country surveyed express support for gender equality, equal rights supporters in most countries say that more changes are needed to ensure that women have the same rights as men.

These are among the findings of a 22-nation survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted April 7 to May 8. This special in-depth look at views on gender equality, done in association with the International Herald Tribune, also suggests that, while egalitarian sentiments are pervasive, they are less than robust; when economically challenging times arise, many feel men should be given preferential treatment over women in the search for employment.

This is especially true in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed as well as in India, China, South Korea and Nigeria. In these countries, solid majorities agree that women should be able to work outside the home; yet, most also agree that men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce. For example, about six-in-ten in Egypt (61%) and Jordan (58%) say women should have the right to work outside the home, but even larger shares (75% and 68%, respectively) say the priority should be for men to have jobs.

In some countries, male respondents are considerably more likely than female respondents to agree that men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are scarce. For example, about nine-in-ten Egyptian men (92%) share this view, compared with 58% of Egyptian women. Similarly, while about three-quarters of Jordanian men (77%) say their sex should be more entitled to a job in tough economic times, a much slimmer majority of Jordanian women (56%) say the same.

Men and women also frequently offer diverging views on other aspects of gender equality, including a woman's right to work outside the home and the importance of higher education for boys and girls; this gender gap is evident most consistently in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed.

Support for Women Working Outside the Home, but Many Prioritize Giving Jobs to Men		
	Women should be able to work outside home	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job
% Agree	%	%
U.S.	97	14
Britain	97	12
France	97	20
Germany	97	19
Spain	97	12
Poland	92	44
Russia	95	47
Turkey	95	67
Egypt	61	75
Jordan	58	68
Lebanon	96	51
China	97	73
India	95	84
Indonesia	88	74
Japan	94	41
Pakistan	69	82
S. Korea	96	60
Argentina	87	43
Brazil	96	37
Mexico	90	28
Kenya	87	46
Nigeria	84	77

Pew Research Center Q69b & Q69c.

The survey also finds that women are far more likely than men to perceive gender inequalities. By double-digit margins, female respondents in 13 of 22 nations are more likely than male respondents to say men in their countries have the better life. And in most countries where majorities among both men and women agree that men get more opportunities than women for high-paying jobs, women are considerably more likely to say they *completely* agree that is the case.

Who Has the Better Life?				
	Men?	Women?	(Vol)	
<i>Where more say men do</i>	Men?	Women?	Same	DK
	%	%	%	%
France	75	14	9	2
Poland	55	15	25	6
Germany	49	15	27	9
Nigeria	46	25	26	3
Spain	45	16	33	5
Brazil	42	30	27	1
India	40	33	26	2
Britain	39	16	36	9
U.S.	39	23	24	15
Kenya	36	28	34	2
<i>Where more say both the same</i>				
Mexico	27	14	56	3
Indonesia	29	15	55	1
Russia	29	14	52	5
China	22	24	49	6
Jordan	28	23	47	2
Lebanon	18	34	47	1
Egypt	32	16	46	7
Argentina	27	21	46	6
Pakistan	37	16	42	6
Turkey	33	27	38	2
<i>Where more say women do</i>				
S. Korea	26	49	23	3
Japan	29	47	20	5
Pew Research Center Q6.				

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Erin Carriere-Kretschmer, Jacob Poushter, Mattie Ressler, Elizabeth Mueller Gross and Bruce Stokes. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Neha Sahgal and Gretchen Livingston. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys		
<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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Widespread Support for Equal Rights

Solid majorities in virtually every country surveyed say that women should have the same rights as men. This opinion is nearly unanimous in Western European and Latin American countries, as well as in the U.S., Poland, Lebanon, China, India, and South Korea; at least nine-in-ten men and women in these countries express support for gender equality.

In Egypt, where six-in-ten say the two sexes should have the same rights, men and women offer widely different views. About three-quarters (76%) of Egyptian women support gender equality, while Egyptian men are nearly evenly divided – 45% say women and men should have equal rights and 47% disagree. Double-digit gender gaps are also evident in Jordan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Kenya; still, majorities among both men and women in those countries agree that women should have the same rights as men.

Only in Nigeria does a majority (54%) reject the idea that women and men should have equal rights. This primarily reflects the views of Nigerian men; 65% say women should not have the same rights as men, while just 35% say they should. In contrast, a majority of Nigerian women (56%) endorse equality, although a substantive minority (44%) does not.

Vast Support for Women Working Outside the Home

Majorities in every country polled agree that women should be able to work outside the home. In 17 of the 22 countries, most say they *completely* agree with this assertion, including at least three-quarters in Brazil (88%), Britain (84%), the U.S. (81%) and Germany (79%).

Support for a woman's right to work outside the home has increased since 2002 in four of the six countries for which trends exist. For example, 95% of Turks currently subscribe to the idea that women should be able to work outside the home while 85% did so earlier in the decade; support for this view is also more widespread since 2002 in Nigeria (+10 percentage points),

Should Women Have Equal Rights With Men?

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
% Yes	%	%	%	
Egypt	60	45	76	+31
Nigeria	45	35	56	+21
Kenya	73	63	83	+20
Indonesia	64	55	74	+19
Jordan	61	54	69	+15
Pakistan	79	72	86	+14

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.

Pew Research Center Q80.

Women Should Be Able to Work Outside the Home

	Agree	Disagree	DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	97	2	0
Britain	97	2	1
France	97	3	0
Germany	97	3	0
Spain	97	2	0
Poland	92	7	1
Russia	95	4	1
Turkey	95	4	1
Egypt	61	38	0
Jordan	58	40	2
Lebanon	96	4	1
China	97	3	0
India	95	4	0
Indonesia	88	12	0
Japan	94	5	1
Pakistan	69	29	2
S. Korea	96	3	0
Argentina	87	11	1
Brazil	96	5	0
Mexico	90	8	2
Kenya	87	12	0
Nigeria	84	16	1

Pew Research Center Q69b.

Pakistan (+9 points) and Indonesia (+8 points), while Jordanian and Lebanese views have shown little change.

In a number of countries where the majority thinks women should be able to work outside the home, women are even more likely than men to strongly support this idea; this is particularly the case in some of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. For example, while 65% of women in Pakistan *completely* agree that women should have the option to work outside the home, only 31% of Pakistani men hold the same view. Similarly, while about one-third of women in Egypt (36%) and Jordan (34%) *completely* agree that women should be able to work outside the home, only about one-in-ten men in these countries embrace the same opinion. Significant gender differences also exist in South Korea, Kenya, Spain, Lebanon and Indonesia.

Gender Gap on Views of Women Working Outside the Home				
% Who completely agree that women should be able to work outside home				
	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Pakistan	47	31	65	+34
Egypt	23	11	36	+25
Jordan	22	10	34	+24
Kenya	66	58	73	+15
S. Korea	65	58	73	+15
Spain	60	53	66	+13
Lebanon	71	65	76	+11
Indonesia	21	16	26	+10

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.
Pew Research Center Q69b.

In Lebanon and Nigeria, views also differ along religious and sectarian lines. More Lebanese Sunnis (75%) and Christians (73%) *completely* agree that women should be able to work outside the home than do Lebanese Shia (63%). The gap is far larger in Nigeria where 73% of Christians are in complete agreement with the notion of a working role for women compared with 43% of Nigerian Muslims.

Egalitarian Marriage Seen as More Satisfying

In 19 of 22 countries, majorities say that a marriage where both husband and wife have jobs and take care of the house and children is a more satisfying way of life than having the husband provide financially while the wife cares for the household.

This view is particularly widespread in Western Europe, where more than eight-in-ten in France (91%), Spain (91%) and Germany (85%) agree that the preferred marital model is one where husband and wife share a family's financial burden as well as the household and child care responsibilities. More than eight-in-ten in Brazil (84%) and Kenya (81%) and at least three-quarters in China (78%) and Mexico (76%) share this view.

Across predominantly Muslim countries, support for both spouses working is mixed. About nine-in-ten in Lebanon (92%) favor a double-income household and an egalitarian approach to tasks at home, as do 72% in Turkey. In Indonesia, the majority in favor of dual workers both inside and outside the home is narrower (56%), with 43% of Indonesians saying

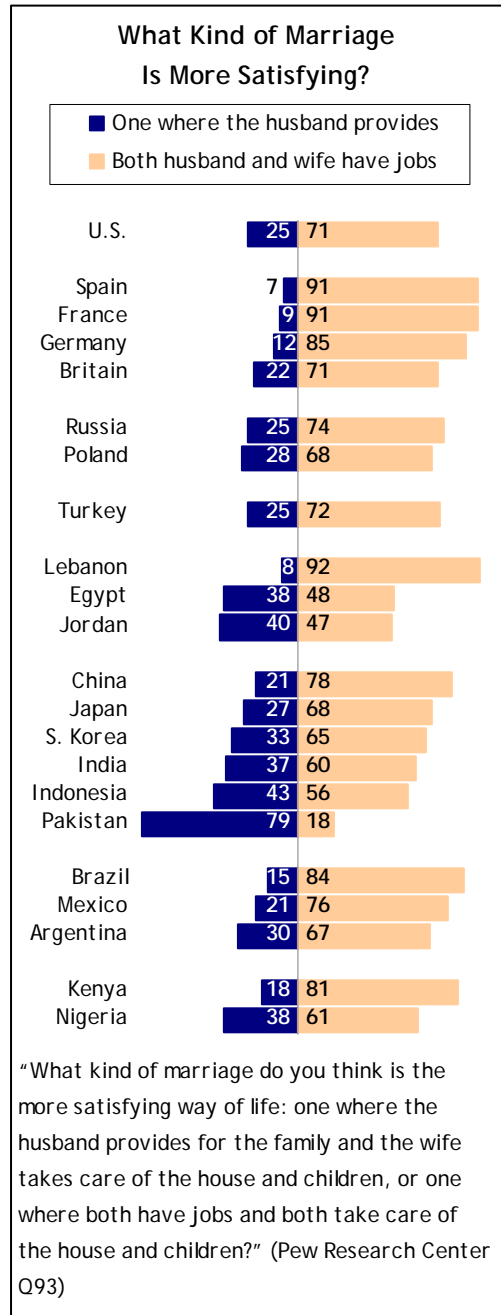
that a marriage where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children is preferable.

Egyptians and Jordanians are more divided; 48% and 47%, respectively, embrace the egalitarian approach to marriage, while about four-in-ten (38% in Egypt and 40% in Jordan) choose a more traditional arrangement. In contrast, Pakistanis are overwhelmingly of the opinion that a marriage where the husband bears the financial responsibility while the wife cares for the house and children is more satisfying; nearly eight-in-ten (79%) share this view, compared with just 18% of Pakistanis who favor a non-traditional approach.

Views of marriage have become more egalitarian since earlier in the decade in seven of the 19 countries for which trends are available. This change has been especially dramatic in Jordan, where the balance of opinion has shifted since 2002; then, 37% of Jordanians opted for a more egalitarian approach, compared with the nearly half who do so now.

In Russia, Poland, Lebanon, Mexico and the U.S., where majorities already expressed a preference for a more non-traditional marriage arrangement in 2002, even more say that is the case today. For example, about three-quarters (74%) of Russians now say that a marriage where the husband and wife both have jobs and share household responsibilities is preferable, compared with 56% in 2002. Similarly, in the U.S., 71% now hold this view, compared with 58% earlier in the decade. In Poland, where the change since 2002 has been less pronounced, opinion has shifted dramatically since 1991; currently, 68% say an egalitarian marriage is more satisfying, compared with 60% in 2002 and just 41% nearly two decades ago.

French and German views of marriage are largely unchanged from 2002, but far more in these countries – as well as in Spain, which was not surveyed in 2002 – support a more egalitarian approach to marriage than did so in 1991. Nearly two decades ago, 67% in Spain,



64% in France and 58% in Germany found a marriage where the husband and wife both had jobs and took care of the house and children to be more satisfying than one where the husband provided for the family while the wife took care of the household; today, 91% in Spain and France and 85% in Germany share this view.

In China, Pakistan and Nigeria, however, views of marriage have become more traditional since 2002. In Pakistan, the share who say a marriage where the husband works outside the home while the wife takes care of the house and children is a better way of life has increased by 16 percentage points from 63% in 2002 to 79% today. In Nigeria, where fewer now say they prefer an egalitarian marriage than did so in 2002 (61% vs. 78%), the decline in support for this approach to marriage primarily reflects a change in opinion among Muslims. Currently, 47% of Nigerian Muslims say a marriage where both husband and wife have a job and take care of the house and children is preferable; 70% expressed this view in 2002. Changes have been less pronounced among Nigerian Christians – about three-quarters (74%) favor an egalitarian approach to marriage, compared with 85% earlier in the decade.

Across most of the countries surveyed, opinions about what type of marriage brings the most satisfaction vary little, if at all, between male and female respondents. In the predominantly Muslim countries of Jordan, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey as well as in South Korea, however, more women than men favor an egalitarian approach. For example, roughly six-in-ten women in Jordan (59%) and Egypt (58%) take an egalitarian view, compared with just under four-in-ten men in these countries (36% in Jordan and 38% in Egypt).

	Husband provides %	Both have jobs %	DK %
U.S.	25	71	4
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	37	58	5
France	9	91	0
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	13	86	1
<i>Spring, 1991</i>	30	64	6
Germany	12	85	3
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	18	80	2
<i>Spring, 1991</i>	36	58	6
Spain	7	91	2
<i>Spring, 1991</i>	30	67	3
Poland	28	68	4
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	39	60	1
<i>Spring, 1991</i>	57	41	3
Russia	25	74	1
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	42	56	2
<i>Spring, 1991</i>	48	47	5
Jordan	40	47	13
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	62	37	1
Lebanon	8	92	0
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	35	64	1
China	21	78	1
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	12	86	1
Pakistan	79	18	3
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	63	34	3
Mexico	21	76	2
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	32	67	1
Nigeria	38	61	1
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	21	78	1

Only countries for which trends are available and where a significant change has taken place since 1991 or 2002 shown.

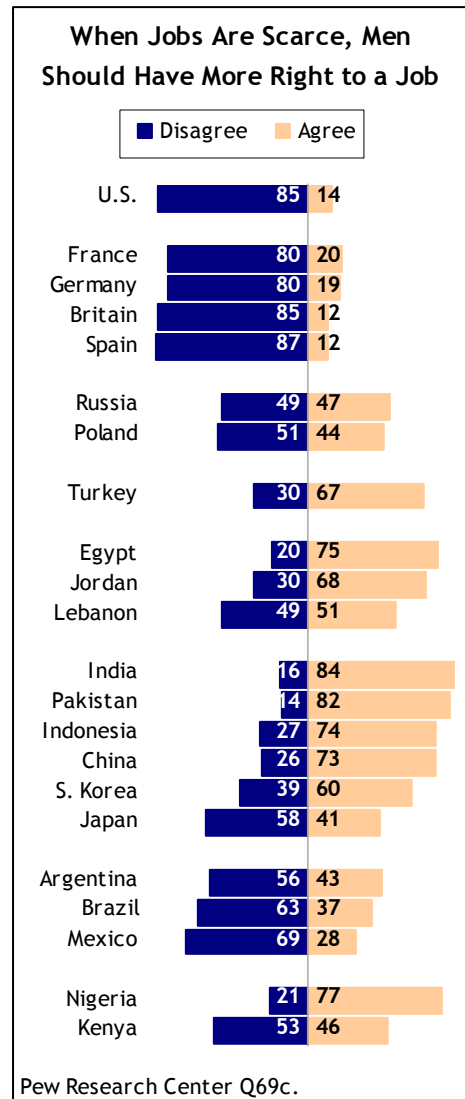
Pew Research Center Q93.

Preferential Treatment for Men in Tough Economic Times

Publics across the countries surveyed offer mixed views on whether men should have more of a right to a job than women during tough economic times. Majorities in 11 of 22 countries surveyed reject this idea, and this is particularly true in the U.S. and Western Europe. In Nigeria as well as in many Asian and predominantly Muslim countries, however, most respondents say that men should receive preferential treatment when jobs are scarce.

At least eight-in-ten in Spain (87%), Britain (85%), the U.S. (85%), France (80%) and Germany (80%) disagree that in tough economic times, men should have more right to a job than women. Majorities in Mexico (69%), Brazil (63%), Argentina (56%), Kenya (53%) and Poland (51%) also reject this notion.

In contrast, the view that men should have more of a right to a job than women during tough economic times is prevalent in nine of the countries surveyed. At least seven-in-ten in India (84%), Pakistan (82%), Nigeria (77%), Egypt (75%), Indonesia (74%) and China (73%) subscribe to this idea. About two-thirds in the predominantly Muslim countries of Jordan (68%) and Turkey (67%) as well as 60% in South Korea also say that men are more entitled to a job than women when jobs are scarce.



Opinions are more mixed in Lebanon and Russia, where about as many agree (51% and 47%, respectively) as disagree (49% in each country) with the notion that men should have more right to a job than women in tough economic times. Lebanese views split along religious and sectarian lines; a majority (58%) of Sunni Muslims in that country say men should receive preferential treatment when jobs are scarce, while most Lebanese Christians (63%) reject this notion. Shia Muslims are divided – 48% agree and 52% disagree that men should have more of a right to a job than women when times are tough.

In many countries, men are more likely than women to agree with the idea that men should receive preferential treatment for jobs in tough economic times. This is particularly true in Egypt; 91% of men feel they should have more right to a job than women when jobs are

scarce while 58% of women hold the same opinion. While less pronounced, a similar pattern also exists in Jordan, Russia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Korea, Poland, Indonesia and Lebanon.

In Japan, the opposite pattern in gender differences is evident; women (48%) are more likely than men (33%) to agree that men should receive preferential treatment for jobs in challenging times.

Support for Educating Boys and Girls

Publics in 18 of 22 countries disagree with the notion that a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl. And in 10 of these countries, many strongly reject this idea; majorities in Lebanon (84%), Brazil (78%), Argentina (72%), Britain (71%), France (70%), Mexico (65%), Germany (64%), Spain (62%), the U.S. (60%), and Kenya (59%) *completely* disagree that it is more important for a boy to receive a university education.

Still, a solid majority in India (63%) and about half in Pakistan (51%), Egypt (50%) and China (48%) say that a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl, and sizeable minorities in several countries agree. For example, in Jordan, 44% agree that it is more important for a boy than a girl to get a college education; about one-third in Japan (35%), Poland (34%) and Nigeria (34%) also embrace this view.

Nigerian opinion is split along religious lines. A solid majority (81%) of Christians in that country disagree that a college education is more important for a boy than for a girl. In contrast, Nigerian Muslims are nearly evenly divided; 50% agree and 49% disagree. Muslim men and women in Nigeria offer opposing views – nearly six-in-ten (59%) Muslim men agree that it is more important for boys to receive a college education, while 60% of Muslim women in Nigeria disagree.

A considerable gender gap in views of whether a university education is more important for boys than for girls is

Gender Gap on Whether Men Should Have More Right to a Job

% Who agree men should have more right to a job than women

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Egypt	75	91	58	-33
Russia	47	59	38	-21
Jordan	68	77	57	-20
Kenya	46	53	37	-16
Nigeria	77	82	70	-12
Indonesia	74	79	67	-12
S. Korea	60	66	55	-11
Poland	44	51	40	-11
Lebanon	51	56	46	-10
Japan	41	33	48	+15

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.

"Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statement: When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women." (Pew Research Center Q69c)

A University Education Is More Important for a Boy Than for a Girl

	Agree	Disagree	DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	15	83	2
Britain	9	87	3
France	14	87	0
Germany	16	83	1
Spain	7	93	0
Poland	34	58	8
Russia	22	73	5
Turkey	25	69	6
Egypt	50	47	3
Jordan	44	54	2
Lebanon	4	97	0
China	48	50	2
India	63	32	5
Indonesia	28	71	1
Japan	35	64	3
Pakistan	51	39	10
S. Korea	27	69	3
Argentina	10	88	2
Brazil	11	87	1
Mexico	14	84	3
Kenya	22	77	0
Nigeria	34	66	1

Pew Research Center Q33.

also evident in four of the six predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. Majorities of men in Egypt and Jordan say it is more important for a boy to receive a university education (60% and 56%, respectively); 60% of women in Egypt and 67% in Jordan disagree. In Pakistan, where more than twice as many men agree (64%) as disagree (30%) that a university education is more important for boys than it is for girls, about half (48%) of women disagree and 36% agree.

The gender divide is somewhat less pronounced in Turkey. While most among both sexes in that country reject the idea that a post-secondary education is of greater importance for a boy than a girl, more women (77%) than men (62%) subscribe to an egalitarian approach to education.

In some countries where overwhelming majorities disagree that a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl, women are considerably more likely than men to say they *completely* disagree. This is especially true in the U.S. – seven-in-ten women *completely* disagree that it is more important for a boy to receive a university education, compared with just about half (49%) of American men. Women in Argentina and in all four Western European nations surveyed are also more likely than men in those countries to strongly reject the notion that it is more important for a boy to get a college education than a girl.

Wearing a Veil

In four of the seven countries where the question was asked, clear majorities of Muslims say that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil. This view is most widespread in Turkey, Indonesia and Lebanon.

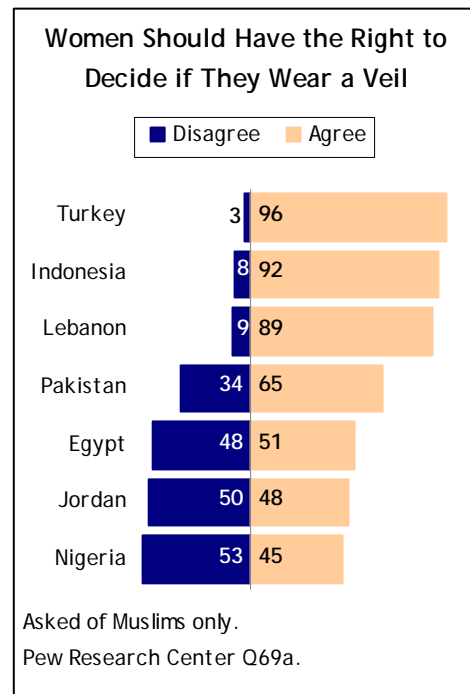
In Turkey, where a ban on veils in civic spaces and government buildings remains, support for a woman's right to decide whether she wears a veil is nearly universal and intensely held; 96% of Muslims in Turkey agree that women should have the right to determine if they wear a head cover, including seven-in-ten who *completely* agree that women should have this right.

Gender Gap on Educating Boys and Girls

"A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl"

	Agree	Disagree	DK
Turkey			
Men	30	62	8
Women	20	77	4
Egypt			
Men	60	35	5
Women	39	60	1
Jordan			
Men	56	42	2
Women	31	67	1
Pakistan			
Men	64	30	5
Women	36	48	16

Only predominantly Muslim countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.
Pew Research Center Q33.



In Indonesia, where national law makes wearing a veil optional in all but the autonomous province of Aceh, an overwhelming majority of Muslims (92%) believe women should have the right to decide if they cover their heads. Similarly, 89% of Lebanese Muslims feel women should determine whether or not to don a veil. A solid majority of Muslims in Pakistan (65%) also support a woman's right to choose whether to cover her head.

In contrast, Egyptian and Jordanian Muslims are divided. Roughly half of Muslims in Egypt (51%) and Jordan (48%) agree that women should be able to determine if they wear a head scarf while roughly half in both countries disagree (48% in Egypt and 50% in Jordan). In Jordan, support for giving women this right has declined substantially since 2008, when about six-in-ten Muslims (59%) said women should have the right to decide if they were a veil.

Nigerian Muslims are the only ones who are more inclined to disagree (53%) than agree (45%) that women should have the right to decide if they wear a head scarf. However, Nigerian Muslim opposition to a woman's right to choose whether to don a veil is down from 2008, when 64% disagreed that women should have this right.

In four of the seven countries, Muslim women are more likely than Muslim men to support a woman's right to choose whether to wear a head scarf. For example, while 83% of Muslim women in Pakistan agree that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil, only 47% of Muslim Pakistani men embrace the same view. A similar gender divide exists in Jordan, Egypt and Nigeria.

Gender Gap on Women's Right to Decide if They Wear a Veil				
<i>% Agree that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil</i>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Gap</u>
	%	%	%	
Pakistan	65	47	83	+36
Jordan	48	37	60	+23
Egypt	51	41	61	+20
Nigeria	45	38	53	+15

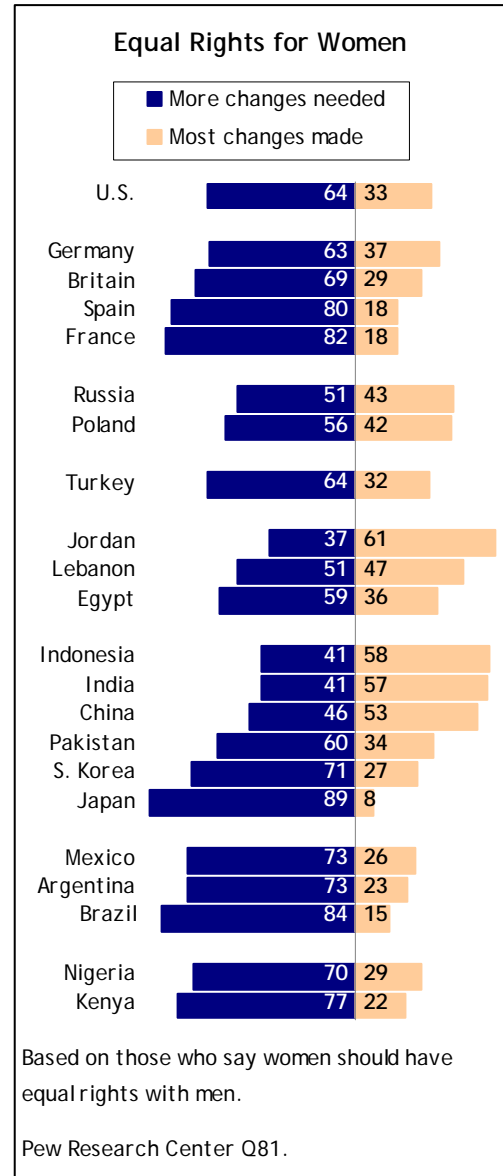
Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.
 Asked of Muslims only.
 Pew Research Center Q69a.

Achieving Equal Rights

When respondents who favor gender equality are asked whether their country has made most of the changes needed to give women equal rights with men or if more changes are needed to achieve that goal, majorities in 18 of 22 countries say the latter. At least eight-in-ten equal rights supporters in Japan (89%), Brazil (84%), France (82%) and Spain (80%) say their countries need to continue making changes to ensure that women have the same rights as men. This view is shared nearly equally among both genders in Japan, Brazil and France; in Spain, women are considerably more likely than men to say that more changes need to be made (86% vs. 74%).

Female respondents in the U.S., Britain and Germany also offer far more negative assessments of their countries' progress on gender equality than do male respondents. About seven-in-ten American (72%) and German (70%) women who support equality say their countries need to effect more changes to give women the same rights as men; a much slimmer majority of men in both countries (55%) say that is the case. The gender gap is somewhat narrower in Britain – three-quarters of women who favor equal rights say their country still has work to do, and 62% of men agree.

Positive perceptions of how much progress their countries have made in achieving gender equality are more prevalent among equal rights supporters in Jordan, Indonesia, India and China; more than half in those countries say that most of the changes needed to ensure this goal have already been made. In Indonesia, more men (64%) than women (53%) believe such changes have been brought about.



Who Has a Better Life?

Opinions about who has a better life – men or women – are mixed. In 10 of 22 nations, majorities or pluralities say that, all things considered, men have the better life in their countries. In 10 others, more volunteer that there is no difference than say that life is better for one sex than the other. Only in Japan and South Korea do pluralities say that life is better for women in their countries (47% and 49%, respectively).

The view that men have the better life is particularly widespread in France; three-quarters in that country say that is the case, compared with just 14% who say life is better for women and 9% who volunteer that there is no difference. A majority (55%) in Poland shares the view that men have the better life in their country, as do solid pluralities in the U.S., Germany, Spain, India, Brazil and Nigeria.

Majorities or pluralities in the six predominantly Muslim nations surveyed volunteer that life is the same for men and women in their countries. More than half in Mexico (56%) and Russia (52%) and at least four-in-ten in China (49%) and Argentina (46%) share this view.

Across much of the world, female respondents are considerably more likely than male respondents to say that men have the better life in their country. This is especially true in Turkey and Spain. More than four-in-ten Turkish women (46%) say men have it better in their country, while 16% say women do, and 36% say there is no difference; among Turkish men, however, just 19% say their sex has the better life, while 38% say women have it better and 40% say there is no difference.

Many See Inequality in Job Opportunities

The view that men get more opportunities than women for jobs that pay well, even when women are as qualified for the job, is widespread in most of the countries surveyed, particularly those that are wealthy or have recently experienced substantial economic growth. At least

			(Vol)	
	Men	Women	Same	DK
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	39	23	24	15
Britain	39	16	36	9
France	75	14	9	2
Germany	49	15	27	9
Spain	45	16	33	5
Poland	55	15	25	6
Russia	29	14	52	5
Turkey	33	27	38	2
Egypt	32	16	46	7
Jordan	28	23	47	2
Lebanon	18	34	47	1
China	22	24	49	6
India	40	33	26	2
Indonesia	29	15	55	1
Japan	29	47	20	5
Pakistan	37	16	42	6
S. Korea	26	49	23	3
Argentina	27	21	46	6
Brazil	42	30	27	1
Mexico	27	14	56	3
Kenya	36	28	34	2
Nigeria	46	25	26	3

Pew Research Center Q6.

Gender Gap on Perceptions of Who Has a Better Life

% Who say men have a better life

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Turkey	33	19	46	+27
Spain	45	33	57	+24
Brazil	42	32	51	+19
Kenya	36	28	45	+17
Poland	55	47	62	+15
Russia	29	21	36	+15
Jordan	28	20	35	+15
Argentina	27	20	34	+14
U.S.	39	32	45	+13
Britain	39	33	45	+12
France	75	69	80	+11
Egypt	32	27	37	+10
S. Korea	26	21	31	+10
India	40	46	33	-13

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.

Pew Research Center Q6.

eight-in-ten in Germany (84%), France (80%) and Japan (80%) as well as about seven-in-ten in South Korea (70%), Britain (70%), the U.S. (68%), and Spain (68%) say men get more opportunities for high-paying jobs. Similarly strong majorities in Poland (83%), India (83%) and China (73%) say that is the case.

In contrast, many in predominantly Muslim publics reject the notion that men get more job opportunities than women. More than half in Lebanon (70%), Egypt (54%) and Indonesia (53%), as well as a 49%-plurality in Jordan, disagree that men get more opportunities than women for high-paying jobs. This opinion is also prevalent in Mexico, where 55% disagree and 43% agree that job opportunities are more widely available to men than to women.

In many countries where the view that men get more job opportunities than women predominates, female respondents are more likely than male respondents to say that is the case; in particular, women in those countries are often more inclined than men to *completely* agree that there is gender inequality in employment opportunities. For example, about six-in-ten women in France (61%) and Germany (60%) completely agree that men get more opportunities than women for jobs that pay well; in contrast, 37% of men in France and 39% in Germany are in complete agreement.

Men Get More Opportunities for Jobs That Pay Well

	<u>Agree</u> %	<u>Disagree</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
U.S.	68	29	3
Britain	70	27	4
France	80	20	0
Germany	84	14	1
Spain	68	31	0
Poland	83	14	4
Russia	64	29	7
Turkey	52	37	10
Egypt	44	54	2
Jordan	39	49	12
Lebanon	29	70	1
China	73	25	2
India	83	14	3
Indonesia	46	53	1
Japan	80	19	1
Pakistan	60	29	12
S. Korea	70	28	2
Argentina	58	40	3
Brazil	66	33	0
Mexico	43	55	2
Kenya	60	39	1
Nigeria	62	35	2

Pew Research Center Q47.

Gender Gap on Perceptions of Inequality in Job Opportunities

% Who completely agree that inequality exists

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %	<u>Gap</u>
France	50	37	61	+24
Germany	49	39	60	+21
Spain	35	24	45	+21
Britain	31	22	40	+18
U.S.	26	19	33	+14
Poland	38	31	44	+13
Russia	35	28	40	+12
Japan	35	29	40	+11
Argentina	25	19	30	+11
Brazil	43	38	48	+10
S. Korea	24	19	29	+10

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.

Pew Research Center Q47.

Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
United States	April 15 - May 5	Telephone	National
Britain	April 15 - May 2	Telephone	National
France	April 15 - April 23	Telephone	National
Germany	April 15 - April 30	Telephone	National
Spain	April 14 - May 4	Telephone	National
Poland	April 9 - May 8	Face-to-face	National
Russia	April 7 - May 1	Face-to-face	National
Turkey	April 12 - April 30	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Lebanon	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
China	April 9 - April 20	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
India	April 9 - April 30	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
Indonesia	April 16 - April 29	Face-to-face	National
Japan	April 9 - April 26	Telephone	National
Pakistan	April 13 - April 28	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
South Korea	April 11 - April 23	Face-to-face	National
Argentina	April 13 - May 4	Face-to-face	National
Brazil	April 10 - May 6	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	April 14 - April 20 May 1 - May 6	Face-to-face	National
Kenya	April 9 - April 23	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	April 18 - May 7	Face-to-face	National

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the "Methods in Detail" section.

<u>Country</u>	---- Total population ----		---- Among Women ----		----- Among Men -----	
	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of error (pct. points)</u>
United States	1,002	±4.0	571	±5.0	431	±5.5
Britain	750	±4.0	399	±5.5	351	±5.5
France	752	±4.0	392	±5.5	360	±6.0
Germany	750	±5.0	389	±6.5	361	±7.5
Spain	755	±4.0	389	±5.0	366	±5.5
Poland	750	±4.5	412	±6.0	338	±6.5
Russia	1,001	±3.5	579	±5.0	422	±5.5
Turkey	1,003	±4.0	524	±5.5	479	±5.5
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	486	±5.5	514	±5.0
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	490	±5.5	510	±5.0
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	522	±5.5	478	±6.0
China	3,262	±2.5	1,655	±3.5	1,607	±3.5
India	2,254	±3.0	1,067	±4.5	1,187	±4.5
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	516	±5.0	484	±5.5
Japan	700	±4.0	356	±5.5	344	±6.0
Pakistan	2,000	±3.0	999	±4.5	1,001	±4.5
South Korea	706	±4.5	353	±6.5	353	±6.5
Argentina	803	±4.0	399	±6.0	404	±6.0
Brazil	1,000	±4.5	506	±6.0	494	±6.0
Mexico	1,300	±4.0	672	±5.5	628	±6.0
Kenya	1,002	±3.5	463	±5.5	539	±5.0
Nigeria	1,000	±4.0	484	±5.5	516	±5.5

Methods in Detail

About the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan where the samples were disproportionately urban.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Argentina**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample with stratification by Metropolitan area and Interior of the country and proportional to population size, socio-economic status and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish

Fieldwork dates: April 13 – May 4, 2010

Sample size: 803

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Brazil**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Portuguese

Fieldwork dates: April 10 – May 6, 2010

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 97% of all British households) and proportional to region size

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English

Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 2, 2010

Sample size: 750

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **China**¹
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Eight cities, towns and villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Harbin, Taiyuan, Xian and Kunming. The towns covered were Conghua, Guangzhou, Guangdong; Pulandian, Dalian, Liaoning; Linan, Hangzhou, Zhejiang; Tengzhou, Zaozhuang, Shandong; Shangzhi, Harbin, Heilongjiang; Gaoping, Jincheng, Shanxi; Daye, Huangshi, Hubei; and Pengzhou, Chengdu, Sichuan. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese, Sichuan, Hubei, Shanxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Beijing, Dongbei, and Shaanxi dialects)
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 20, 2010
Sample size: 3,262
Margin of Error: ±2.5 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 67% urban, China's population is 43% urban). The sample represents roughly 42% of the adult population.

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all four regions (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – less than 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 23, 2010
Sample size: 752
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 30, 2010
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±5.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households – roughly 5%)

¹ Data cited are from the Horizon Consultancy Group.

Country: **India**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in eight states and all four regions representing roughly 61% of the Indian population – Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi in the north, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, West Bengal and Bihar in the east, and Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west with disproportional sampling of the urban population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati

Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 30, 2010

Sample size: 2,254

Margin of Error: ± 3.0 percentage points

Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 77% urban, India's population is 28% urban); towns and villages are under-represented.

Country: **Indonesia**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia

Fieldwork dates: April 16 – April 29, 2010

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Japan**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: Japanese

Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 26, 2010

Sample size: 700

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households – less than 5%)

Country: **Jordan**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Arabic

Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all eight regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Kiswahili, English

Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 23, 2010

Sample size: 1,002

Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's six major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Mexico's geographical regions and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – April 20, 2010 (N=800)
May 1– May 6, 2010 (N=500)
Sample size: 1,300
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all six geo-political regions and Lagos and the urban/rural population and proportional to population size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Pidgin, Igbo
Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 7, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the FATA/FANA areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan – roughly 16% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi, Hindko
Fieldwork dates: April 13 – April 28, 2010
Sample size: 2,000
Margin of Error: ±3.0 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban, (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan's population is 33% urban). Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – May 8, 2010²
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

² Ten interviews were conducted on April 9. Interviewing was suspended April 10-13 due to the death of President Lech Kaczynski and resumed on April 14.

- Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's seven regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 7 – May 1, 2010
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Korea's 15 regions (excluding Koreans living on small islands – less than 3% of the population) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 23, 2010
Sample size: 706
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (except the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla representing less 1% of the Spanish population) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 4, 2010
Sample size: 755
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)
- Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – April 30, 2010
Sample size: 1,003
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households in the continental U.S. stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 5, 2010
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households)

**Pew Global Attitudes Project
2010 Gender Report Topline
Survey of 22 Nations**

Countries and regions included in the survey:

The Americas: United States, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico

Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Poland, Russia

Middle East: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey

Asia: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, South Korea

Africa: Kenya, Nigeria

Methodological notes:

- Data based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan where the samples are disproportionately urban.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Data from 2002 in India and Nigeria have been reweighted since their initial publication, and the revised numbers may differ from previously published numbers.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative in Egypt.
- Previous trends from Brazil are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples, while the 2010 samples are nationally representative.
- Questions previously released in “Obama More Popular Abroad Than At Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit” include Q5, Q7a-f, Q7j, Q7l-m, Q7p, Q9, Q9RUS, Q9aRUS-Q9cRUS, Q12-Q15, Q18, Q23a-c, Q24-Q25b, Q30-Q31, Q34a-f, Q34h, Q37-Q46, Q48-Q49, Q51, Q54-Q55, Q61, Q67a-Q68b, Q73, Q77, Q79a-f, Q82-Q87CHI, Q96, Q98, and Q119a-Q119cc.
- Questions held for future release: Q1-Q4, Q7g-i, Q7k, Q7n-o, Q7q-Q7t, Q11, Q17, Q19a-m, Q20-Q22, Q24b, Q26, Q27a-i, Q32, Q34g, Q34i-m, Q35a-h, Q36a-d, Q52-Q53, Q56, Q59, Q62-Q66, Q70-Q72, Q74-Q76, Q78, Q79PAK-PAKc, Q87, Q88, Q94-Q95, Q97, Q99a-Q118, Q119b, Q126, Q131b, and Q134.

		Q6 All things considered, who has a better life in this country -- men or women?				Total
		Men	Women	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	39	23	24	15	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	39	16	36	9	100
France	Spring, 2010	75	14	9	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	49	15	27	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	45	16	33	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	55	15	25	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	29	14	52	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	33	27	38	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	32	16	46	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	28	23	47	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	18	34	47	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	22	24	49	6	100
India	Spring, 2010	40	33	26	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	29	15	55	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	29	47	20	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	16	42	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	26	49	23	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	27	21	46	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	42	30	27	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	27	14	56	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	36	28	34	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	46	25	26	3	100

		Q33 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl. Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree?					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	4	11	23	60	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	2	7	16	71	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	4	10	17	70	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	3	13	19	64	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	1	6	31	62	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	11	23	33	25	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	8	14	29	44	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	11	14	24	45	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	21	29	25	22	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	20	24	28	26	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	1	3	13	84	0	100
China	Spring, 2010	12	36	33	17	2	100
India	Spring, 2010	33	30	16	16	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	10	18	29	42	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	11	24	37	27	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	30	21	16	23	10	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	7	20	47	22	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	5	5	16	72	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	6	5	9	78	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	6	8	19	65	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	10	12	18	59	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	22	12	20	46	1	100

		Q47 Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement. Men get more opportunities than women for jobs that pay well, even when women are as qualified as men for the job.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	26	42	20	9	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	31	39	15	12	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	50	30	8	12	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	49	35	8	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	35	33	21	10	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	38	45	11	3	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	35	29	20	9	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	17	35	22	15	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	29	26	28	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	15	24	30	19	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	10	19	20	50	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	20	53	20	5	2	100
India	Spring, 2010	43	40	10	4	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	17	29	32	21	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	35	45	14	5	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	29	31	17	12	12	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	24	46	24	4	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	25	33	21	19	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	43	23	12	21	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	23	20	22	33	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	32	28	15	24	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	34	28	17	18	2	100

		Q69a ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil						
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	70	26	1	2	1	100	983
	Spring, 2008	91	4	1	3	1	100	984
	Spring, 2007	82	11	4	1	1	100	943
	Summer, 2002	80	11	3	3	3	100	990
Egypt	Spring, 2010	22	29	25	23	1	100	938
	Spring, 2008	24	31	30	9	6	100	937
	Spring, 2007	27	33	26	7	6	100	942
Jordan	Spring, 2010	20	28	24	26	2	100	968
	Spring, 2008	28	31	25	14	3	100	968
	Spring, 2007	33	28	28	9	2	100	965
	Summer, 2002	19	42	24	12	2	100	957
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	72	17	5	4	1	100	560
	Spring, 2008	71	14	8	6	0	100	619
	Spring, 2007	65	20	7	6	1	100	624
	Summer, 2002	68	22	3	5	2	100	588
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	32	60	7	1	0	100	898
	Spring, 2008	37	55	7	1	0	100	919
	Spring, 2007	41	50	8	1	1	100	928
	Summer, 2002	30	56	11	3	0	100	935
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	53	12	12	22	1	100	1898
	Spring, 2008	51	12	13	22	1	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	50	20	7	23	1	100	1930
	Summer, 2002	33	19	13	32	3	100	1982
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	30	15	17	36	2	100	443
	Spring, 2008	20	14	14	50	2	100	423
	Spring, 2007	31	20	22	26	2	100	613
	Summer, 2002	30	15	28	25	1	100	345

		Q69b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Women should be able to work outside the home					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	81	16	1	1	0	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	84	13	1	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2010	72	25	1	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	79	18	2	1	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	60	37	2	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	54	38	5	2	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	67	28	3	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	68	27	3	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	19	5	6	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	23	38	25	13	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	22	36	27	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	14	43	24	14	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	71	25	4	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	25	4	4	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	42	55	2	1	0	100
India	Spring, 2010	72	23	2	2	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	21	67	12	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	22	58	15	4	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	64	30	5	0	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	47	22	10	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	33	27	14	22	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	65	31	3	0	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	66	21	5	6	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	88	8	2	3	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	64	26	4	4	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	66	21	6	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	59	25	9	7	1	100
	Summer, 2002	35	39	14	10	1	100

		Q69c Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements: c. When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	4	10	21	64	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	4	8	16	69	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	8	12	16	64	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	4	15	19	61	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	10	34	53	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	16	28	27	24	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	25	22	21	28	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	38	29	18	12	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	43	32	11	9	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	33	35	19	11	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	30	21	17	32	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	28	45	20	6	1	100
India	Spring, 2010	52	32	10	6	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	23	51	24	3	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	12	29	36	22	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	59	23	7	7	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	25	35	27	12	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	25	18	21	35	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	23	14	11	52	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	14	14	23	46	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	25	21	18	35	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	52	25	10	11	3	100

		Q80 On a different subject, do you think women should have equal rights with men, or shouldn't they?			Total
		Yes, should	No, should not	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	97	2	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	97	2	1	100
France	Spring, 2010	99	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	97	3	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	99	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	95	3	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	85	10	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	89	8	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	60	32	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	61	31	8	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	95	4	2	100
China	Spring, 2010	95	3	2	100
India	Spring, 2010	92	7	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	64	35	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	89	9	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	79	17	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	93	6	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	97	2	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	95	5	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	96	3	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	73	27	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	45	54	1	100

		Q81 ASK IF THINKS WOMEN SHOULD HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS: (Survey country) has made most of the changes needed to give women equal rights with men OR (Survey country) needs to continue making changes to give women equal rights with men?				
		(Survey country) has made most of the changes needed to give women equal rights with men	(Survey country) needs to continue making changes to give women equal rights with men	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2010	33	64	3	100	973
Britain	Spring, 2010	29	69	3	100	724
France	Spring, 2010	18	82	0	100	747
Germany	Spring, 2010	37	63	1	100	731
Spain	Spring, 2010	18	80	2	100	747
Poland	Spring, 2010	42	56	3	100	713
Russia	Spring, 2010	43	51	6	100	853
Turkey	Spring, 2010	32	64	4	100	898
Egypt	Spring, 2010	36	59	5	100	600
Jordan	Spring, 2010	61	37	1	100	611
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	47	51	2	100	952
China	Spring, 2010	53	46	1	100	3099
India	Spring, 2010	57	41	2	100	2016
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	58	41	1	100	652
Japan	Spring, 2010	8	89	3	100	624
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	34	60	7	100	1566
South Korea	Spring, 2010	27	71	2	100	662
Argentina	Spring, 2010	23	73	4	100	782
Brazil	Spring, 2010	15	84	1	100	945
Mexico	Spring, 2010	26	73	2	100	1251
Kenya	Spring, 2010	22	77	0	100	723
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	29	70	1	100	447

		Q93 What kind of marriage do you think is the more satisfying way of life: one where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children or one where both have jobs and both take care of the house and children?			
		One where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children?	One where the husband and wife both have jobs and together take care of the house and children?	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	25	71	4	100
	Summer, 2002	37	58	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	22	71	7	100
	Summer, 2002	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 1991	28	64	8	100
France	Spring, 2010	9	91	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 1991	30	64	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	12	85	3	100
	Summer, 2002	18	80	2	100
	Spring, 1991	36	58	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	7	91	2	100
	Spring, 1991	30	67	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	28	68	4	100
	Summer, 2002	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 1991	57	41	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	25	74	1	100
	Summer, 2002	42	56	2	100
	Spring, 1991	48	47	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	25	72	2	100
	Summer, 2002	29	69	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	38	48	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	40	47	13	100
	Summer, 2002	62	37	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	8	92	0	100
	Summer, 2002	35	64	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	21	78	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	1	100
India	Spring, 2010	37	60	3	100
	Summer, 2002	37	63	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	43	56	1	100
	Summer, 2002	46	54	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	27	68	5	100
	Summer, 2002	32	66	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	79	18	3	100
	Summer, 2002	63	34	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	33	65	2	100
	Summer, 2002	34	65	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	30	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	35	63	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	15	84	0	100

		Q93 What kind of marriage do you think is the more satisfying way of life: one where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children or one where both have jobs and both take care of the house and children?			
		One where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children?	One where the husband and wife both have jobs and together take care of the house and children?	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2010	21	76	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	18	81	1	100
	Summer, 2002	20	78	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100